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Seventy-third session
Item 114 (d) of the preliminary list*
Elections to fill vacancies in subsidiary organs and other elections: election of members of the Human Rights Council

Note verbale dated 22 February 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

The Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations presents its compliments to the Secretariat and, with reference to Italy's candidature to the Human Rights Council for the term 2019–2021, in accordance with General Assembly resolution 60/251, has the honour to enclose herewith the voluntary pledges and commitments of the Government of Italy to the promotion and protection of human rights (see annex).

* A/73/50.

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Annex to the note verbale dated 22 February 2018 from the Permanent Mission of Italy to the United Nations addressed to the President of the General Assembly

Candidature of Italy to the Human Rights Council, 2019–2021

Voluntary pledges and commitments pursuant to General Assembly resolution 60/251

1. Having completed its second term, from 2011 to 2014, and having continued, to date, to remain engaged and committed as an observer member, Italy is proud to present its candidature to the Human Rights Council for the 2019–2021 period. Italy believes that the Council can be pivotal for crisis prevention and for providing a sustainable and just world for all, in the conviction that there cannot be long-lasting peace when human rights are not respected. In this spirit, its election to the Human Rights Council would enable Italy to contribute more actively to the Council's activities and play a key role in the promotion and protection of human rights worldwide.

2. The protection and promotion of human rights represents a firm and sustained priority of Italy's foreign policy. Italian action is based on the universality, objectivity and non-selectivity of human rights. Italy strongly believes that dialogue and cooperation among Member States can contribute to promoting and protecting human rights and that technical assistance and capacity-building are important tools for supporting Member States in complying with their obligations and in preventing human rights violations worldwide. Italy works actively to mainstream human rights into law, policy and practice and to expand the space for civil society.

3. Italian action for promoting and protecting human rights will support the integrated approach of the 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, aiming at promoting peaceful and inclusive societies, sustainable development, inclusive economic growth, food security, healthy lives and well-being for all and at fighting poverty.

4. Italy has ratified all major international conventions on the protection and promotion of human rights, including all major International Labour Organization conventions.

5. Italy actively promoted the establishment of the International Criminal Court in the belief that the cause of peace can be served only if those responsible for the most serious crimes having an international impact are prosecuted and brought to justice. Italy hosted in Rome, almost 20 years ago, the United Nations conference that led to the adoption of the Rome Statute, the founding treaty of the International Criminal Court, which Italy signed immediately and ratified the following year. Italy strongly supports and promotes the Court and its crucial work and will continue to do so in the belief that no long-lasting peace is possible without justice.

6. At the regional level, Italy ratified the most important human rights treaties and fully recognizes the jurisdiction of the European Court of Human Rights.

7. Italy was considered under consecutive cycles of the universal periodic review and its mechanism, which it firmly supported.

8. Since the second cycle of the universal periodic review, in 2014, Italy has further enhanced the protection and promotion of human rights at the national level. A non-exhaustive list of achievements includes: withdrawing its two remaining

reservations to the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights; adopting its first national action plan on business and human rights in accordance with relevant 2011 United Nations guidelines; adopting its third national action plan on women and peace and security; adopting the decrees implementing the 2016 legislation on civil unions for same-sex couples; establishing a solidarity fund for victims of discrimination; launching the extraordinary national action plan against sexual and gender-based violence; establishing anti-violence centres and women's shelters; launching the first national action plan against trafficking and serious exploitation of human beings; reinforcing national measures for fostering interreligious dialogue; adopting a comprehensive legal framework concerning the protection of foreign unaccompanied minors; establishing the national authority for the protection of detainees' and prisoners' rights (national preventive mechanism); and introducing the crime of torture in its legal system.

9. Italy has an effective partnership with the United Nations High Commissioner for Human Rights and fully cooperates with the special procedures of the Human Rights Council, to which it has issued a standing invitation.

10. Italy submits in a timely and thorough manner its periodic reports to the treaty bodies of the United Nations on the implementation of its human rights obligations under international law.

11. In this framework, Italy will:

- Actively engage and work constructively within the Human Rights Council and other bodies and mechanisms that have been or will be established under it, taking into consideration the key role that human rights promotion and protection play in conflict prevention and in fostering long-term peaceful settlements of conflict
- Work with determination to further improve the effectiveness, including in the implementation phase, of the universal periodic review process, in which Italy has participated since its establishment, in a spirit of constructive dialogue
- Continue to support the activities and the work of the special procedures established by the Human Rights Council, including by fostering joint participation in interactive dialogues
- Continue to prevent and combat international crimes and impunity, including by taking concrete steps to ensure the accountability of perpetrators
- Continue to support initiatives for responding promptly to human rights emergencies
- Further promote human rights education and undertake awareness campaigns on the importance of human rights and fundamental freedoms
- Enhance the role of civil society, in particular in the formulation and implementation of human rights policy and programmes, including in the areas of early warning and prevention; support the participation of civil society organizations in the Human Rights Council; and establish new channels for collaboration and dialogue with civil society organizations

12. A sustained effort is needed to eradicate racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia, intolerance and all forms of discrimination, including when based on sexual orientation and gender identity. Italy maintains a firm and active stance in the fight against all forms of intolerance and discrimination, being actively involved in the main relevant international initiatives on the issue. The principle of

non-discrimination, in law and in practice, and the principle of dignity for everyone are at the heart of Italian foreign policy with respect to the promotion and protection of human rights and fundamental freedoms. The best way to combat discriminatory attitudes and behaviours is through the adoption and implementation of ad hoc laws, education and dialogue among cultures. Italy is part of the Equal Rights Coalition and actively supports all of its initiatives to promote and protect the rights of lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex persons. Italy is a member of the lesbian, gay, bisexual, transgender and intersex core group in New York.

13. In this framework, Italy will:

- Continue to support specific initiatives and resolutions presented to the Human Rights Council to prevent and combat racism and racial discrimination, xenophobia, intolerance and all forms of discrimination, including when based on sexual orientation and gender identity
- Further promote ambitious educational programmes to help eradicate all forms of discrimination
- Further support the engagement of civil society organizations in the fight against all forms of discrimination
- Further prevent and combat the diffusion of hate speech, including online

14. The protection and promotion of women's rights, gender equality and women's empowerment represent key priorities for Italy's international action, both in multilateral contexts and in its bilateral relations. Italy is party to the Convention on the Elimination of All Forms of Discrimination against Women and actively participates in the work of the Commission on the Status of Women. Italy ratified the Council of Europe Convention on Preventing and Combating Violence against Women and Domestic Violence and continues to encourage its wider ratification. Italy strongly supports international campaigns for the eradication of harmful practices, such as female genital mutilation and child, early and forced marriage, including by promoting and actively participating in the negotiations on related resolutions of the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council. Italy supports international initiatives to prevent sexual violence in conflict and emergency situations and is part of the Call to Action on Protection from Gender-based Violence in Emergencies.

15. Italy attaches great importance to ensuring the full and active participation of women in the prevention, management and resolution of conflict and in post-conflict cooperation efforts, in keeping with the women and peace and security agenda of the Security Council. As a non-permanent member of the Security Council in 2017, Italy launched the Mediterranean Women Mediators Network with the aim of increasing the participation of women in conflict prevention and mediation, a multi-year initiative that we hope will contribute to enhancing women's participation and capacity-building in such a critical field.

16. In this framework, Italy will:

- Continue working with determination to prevent and combat violence against women in all its forms, including by implementing a coordinated global approach to prevent and respond to gender-based violence and by continuing its support for the United Nations Entity for Gender Equality and the Empowerment of Women (UN-Women) and programmes related to women
- Actively support, together with other regional groups and countries, international campaigns for the eradication of harmful practices

- Undertake actions to empower women and girls and to advance their human rights and empowerment as a matter of priority and in line with the 2030 Agenda
- Ensure that humanitarian programming is gender responsive and in compliance with humanitarian policies on women's empowerment and women's rights

17. Italy attaches the utmost importance to the rights of children, especially those in situations of vulnerability, such as conflict and post-conflict contexts, and situations of poverty, underdevelopment and social tension. Italy ratified the Optional Protocol to the Convention on the Rights of the Child on a communications procedure (2016) and recognized the competence of the Committee on the Rights of the Child to receive and consider communications in which a State party claims that another State party is not fulfilling its obligations (see article 12 of the Protocol). Italy actively participates in the negotiations of the resolutions on the rights of the child adopted by the General Assembly and the Human Rights Council. During its presidency of the Security Council, in November 2017, Italy promoted the adoption of resolution 2388 (2017) on trafficking in persons. The resolution contains a number of paragraphs aiming at the protection of children who are victims of trafficking, particularly those who are unaccompanied, in terms of identification, assistance, health care, education and exemption from detention. The promotion and protection of children's rights in armed conflict is also an integral part of Italy's international commitment to children's rights. Italy is a member of the Group of Friends of Children and Armed Conflict, which brings together States committed to advancing this issue at the United Nations. During its term of Security Council membership, Italy promoted the introduction of specific provisions for the protection of children in the mandates of United Nations peace operations.

18. In this framework, Italy will continue:

- To actively support international initiatives and programmes aimed at preventing and combating the involvement of children in armed conflict
- To prevent and combat child pornography, support child victims of violence, sexual abuse and trafficking and take all steps necessary to strengthen international cooperation for the investigation, prosecution and punishment of those responsible for acts involving the sale of children, child prostitution, child pornography and child sex tourism, supporting the work of the competent special procedures and Special Representative of the Secretary-General on violence against children
- To promote initiatives aimed at fostering education for all children, adolescents and young people, enabling adolescents and young people to be agents of positive transformation
- To support initiatives and programmes to ensure the enjoyment by all children of their economic, social and cultural rights, without discrimination, contributing to the creation of a safe and enabling environment in which the well-being of the child is ensured

19. The universal moratorium of the death penalty is an important priority of the Italian Government. Italy is firmly convinced that the moratorium contributes to the enhancement of human rights and fundamental freedoms. Italy upholds respect for the rule of law, working with determination to develop effective crime prevention and response strategies, to promote increasingly effective and fair justice systems and to combat impunity, while respecting human rights and fundamental freedoms, with particular attention to the rights of children in the justice system. Italian action can

count on the joint commitment of institutions and civil society and is inspired by an inclusive approach and a spirit of cooperation, dialogue, mutual respect and understanding.

20. In this framework, Italy will strengthen its efforts for the adoption of a universal moratorium on the use of the death penalty with a view to its abolition and will support national-led initiatives and national debates on this issue.

21. Italy works with determination for the promotion of freedom of religion or belief and the protection of people belonging to religious minorities. Italy attaches great importance to the promotion of pluralism, inclusion and tolerance, as well as cross-cultural, cross-religious and interfaith dialogue. In the United Nations context, Italy supports initiatives for the engagement of religious leaders in the prevention of hate crime. Italy promotes humanitarian and development cooperation programmes to support religious and ethnic communities that are victims of sectarian violence.

22. In this framework, Italy will continue:

- To promote and support initiatives at the international and regional levels to combat religious intolerance and protect all people belonging to religious and ethnic minorities, identifying concrete measures for protecting victims of violence or discrimination
- To promote interreligious and intercultural dialogue
- To support the work of the Special Rapporteur on freedom of religion or belief
- To work closely with the United Nations and other international organizations in order to strengthen the available analysis and assessment tools to identify in a timely and systematic manner the risk of atrocity crimes

23. Trafficking in persons is a serious human rights violation that can represent a crime against humanity and a concerning threat to international peace and security. Italy is actively committed to the fight against trafficking in human beings, as demonstrated by its actions to save thousands of lives in the Mediterranean Sea and by its strong support for the activities of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees and the International Organization for Migration. The Italian legal framework is victim centred, human rights oriented and gender and child sensitive, focusing on prevention, the legal protection of all victims and greater involvement of non-governmental organizations and local communities.

24. In this framework, Italy will:

- Continue to support and pursue with determination initiatives to prevent and combat human trafficking in cooperation with the United Nations and other international organizations, including to promote the universal ratification and implementation of the United Nations Convention against Transnational Organized Crime and the protocols thereto, including the Protocol to Prevent, Suppress and Punish Trafficking in Persons, Especially Women and Children
- Continue to actively protect the victims of human trafficking at both the national and international levels, paying attention to those in vulnerable situations, such as women and children, including unaccompanied minors
- Promote with determination international law enforcement and judicial cooperation
- Support the activities of the Special Rapporteur on trafficking in persons, especially women and children

25. Italy is committed to the promotion of the rights of persons with disabilities. Italy is party to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the Optional Protocol thereto. The Italian Development Cooperation Agency is strongly engaged with the issue, which is mainstreamed in all of its initiatives, and contributes to the MoveAbility Foundation of the International Committee of the Red Cross. Italy pays particular attention to the protection of persons with disabilities in emergency and post-conflict situations.

26. In this framework, Italy will:

- Further promote the rights of persons with disabilities, including by supporting the widest possible accession to the Convention on the Rights of Persons with Disabilities and the implementation of its principles
- Develop and implement advocacy and awareness-raising programmes to enhance understanding of the needs of persons with disabilities

27. Cultural heritage is the bedrock of civilization, a testament to human identity, history and prosperity. The right of access to and enjoyment of cultural heritage is a human right guaranteed by international law. The destruction of any item of cultural heritage strikes a blow to the shared cultural heritage of humankind. Unfortunately, these fundamental values have been challenged over the years, with detrimental and irreversible consequences. The preservation of cultural and religious heritage, which is linked firmly to the promotion of freedom of religion or belief, is an important tool for safeguarding the historical and cultural identity of persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, and therefore the enjoyment of cultural rights. The destruction of cultural and religious heritage, revealing a determination to eradicate all traces of diversity and different cultural and religious identities in a specific area, has a detrimental impact, including on the stability and pacific coexistence of different communities in that area. Protecting cultural and religious heritage is therefore key not only to protecting the rights of persons belonging to ethnic and religious minorities, but also to fostering peace and stability.

28. Italy promotes initiatives aimed at preventing and countering conduct that destroys and damages cultural heritage and that provides important financial support to criminal and terrorist groups, such as Security Council resolution 2347 (2017), unanimously adopted on 24 March 2017, on the protection of cultural heritage and the fight against the illicit trafficking of cultural property by terrorist groups and in situations of armed conflict.

29. Italy will continue to work consistently to promote inclusivity, tolerance and respect for diversity.

30. In this framework, Italy will:

- Actively work, in concert with all other relevant international actors, to protect cultural heritage, with a view to promoting universal respect for cultural rights
- Support the activities of the Special Rapporteur in the field of cultural rights

31. Human rights defenders play an important role in the promotion and protection of human rights at the local, national, regional and international levels by raising awareness on human rights issues and promoting higher standards of protection. Italy recognizes the importance of civil society, in the shared belief that a vibrant civil society contributes to democratic and pluralistic societies, stability and prosperity.

32. In this framework, Italy will:

- Continue to actively support human rights defenders and step up its efforts against all forms of reprisal with a view to creating a safe and enabling environment in which human rights defenders can operate free from hindrance and insecurity
- Support the activities of the Special Rapporteur on the situation of human rights defenders
- Promote an ongoing open dialogue with civil society organizations active in the promotion and protection of human rights, involving them in the drafting of actions and policies through permanent consultative mechanisms

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Item 62 of the preliminary list*
Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories

Report of the Secretary-General

Summary

The present report is submitted pursuant to General Assembly resolution 72/94 and is a compilation of replies from Member States related to scholarships and training facilities made available to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

* A/73/50.

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I. Introduction

1. By General Assembly resolution 845 (IX), Member States were invited to extend to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories offers of facilities not only for study and training at the university standard but also for study at the post-primary level, as well as technical and vocational training of immediate practical value.

2. In accordance with General Assembly resolution 1696 (XVI), offers extended under resolution 845 (IX) are communicated by the Secretariat to the administering Powers to enable them to give appropriate publicity to the offers in the Territories under their administration.

3. Information on scholarships offered by Member States under the programme is made available to prospective applicants. Reference to the programme has been included in successive editions of the guide entitled *Study Abroad*, published by the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization.

4. Under the terms of resolution 845 (IX) and subsequent resolutions, the Secretary-General submits to the General Assembly each year a report containing detailed information on the offers made and the extent to which they were utilized. The previous report on the subject is contained in document A/72/66/Rev.1 and A/72/66/Add.1. The present report, which covers the period from 9 February 2017 to 2 March 2018, is submitted in accordance with paragraph 5 of resolution 72/94.

II. Scholarship offers and awards

A. Offering States

5. Over the years, the 64 Member States listed below have offered to make scholarships available for the use of inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories in response to the relevant General Assembly resolutions:

> Algeria, Antigua and Barbuda, Argentina, Australia, Austria, Bahamas, Barbados, Brazil, Brunei Darussalam, Bulgaria, Canada, Colombia, Cuba, Cyprus, Czechia, Egypt, Finland, France, Gabon, Germany, Ghana, Greece, Hungary, India, Iran (Islamic Republic of), Ireland, Israel, Italy, Jamaica, Japan, Libya, Malawi, Malaysia, Malta, Mexico, New Zealand, Norway, Pakistan, Panama, Philippines, Poland, Portugal, Qatar, Romania, Russian Federation, Saudi Arabia, Singapore, South Africa, Spain, Sri Lanka, Sudan, Sweden, Switzerland, Syrian Arab Republic, Thailand, Tunisia, Turkey, Uganda, Ukraine, United Arab Emirates, United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, United States of America, Uruguay and Yugoslavia.

6. One non-member State, the Holy See, has also offered scholarships.

B. Offers and awards

Argentina

7. In a note verbale dated 15 January 2018, the Permanent Mission of Argentina to the United Nations informed the Secretariat of the following:

The United Nations General Assembly, in its resolution 2065 (XX) and in subsequent resolutions, and the Special Committee on decolonization have described the question of the Malvinas Islands as a special and particular colonial situation, as it involves a sovereignty dispute between the Argentine Republic and the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland; have established that the way to put an end to that situation is the peaceful and negotiated solution of the sovereignty dispute; and have requested both Governments to proceed without delay with bilateral negotiations.

Despite the illegal British occupation, because the Malvinas Islands, South Georgia Islands and South Sandwich Islands are part of the Argentine national territory, their inhabitants have equality of access with the rest of the Argentine population to the Argentine public education system. This includes free education at the primary, secondary and tertiary/university levels, as well as the benefits of the national scholarship programme offered by the Ministry of Education of the Argentine Republic.

Canada

8. In a note verbale dated 23 January 2018, the Permanent Mission of Canada to the United Nations informed the Secretariat of the following:

Between 2009 and 2017, 14 students, faculty and researchers from Non-Self-Governing Territories received scholarships from six different Global Affairs Canada scholarship programmes (see tables 1 and 2). All inhabitants from Non-Self-Governing Territories are eligible to apply for the Vanier Canada Graduate Scholarships and the Banting Postdoctoral Fellowships, Canada's most prestigious awards for doctoral students and post-doctoral fellows, respectively, working in the health sciences, natural sciences and engineering, and social sciences and humanities. For other scholarships offered by the Government of Canada, see www.scholarships.gc.ca.

Table 1
Scholarship programmes offered to Non-Self-Governing Territories

Non-Self-Governing Territory	*Global Affairs Canada scholarship programme*
Anguilla, Bermuda, British Virgin Islands, Cayman Islands, Montserrat	Canada-Caribbean Community (CARICOM) Leadership Scholarships Programme
	Canada-CARICOM Virtual University Scholarship Programme
	Emerging Leaders in the Americas Programme
	Canada-CARICOM Faculty Leadership Programme
Saint Helena	Emerging Leaders in the Americas Programme
Turks and Caicos Islands	Canada-CARICOM Virtual University Scholarship
	Canada-CARICOM Virtual University Scholarship Programme

Non-Self-Governing Territory	*Global Affairs Canada scholarship programme*
	Emerging Leaders in the Americas Programme
	Canada-CARICOM Faculty Leadership Programme
	Canadian Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Scholarship

Table 2
Number of scholarships awarded by Global Affairs Canada between 2009 and 2017, by Territory

Non-Self-Governing Territory	*No. of scholarships awarded*
Anguilla	0
Bermuda	1
British Virgin Islands	1
Cayman Islands	11
Montserrat	1
Turks and Caicos Islands	0
Saint Helena	0
Total	**14**

Note: Canadians are eligible to apply to the Canadian Queen Elizabeth II Diamond Jubilee Scholarship and study or research in Non-Self-Governing Territories, as long as there is an agreement between the Canadian and non-Canadian institutions.

Cuba

9. In a note verbale dated 29 January 2018, the Permanent Mission of Cuba to the United Nations informed the Secretariat of the following:

> Contribution of the Republic of Cuba to the report of the Secretary-General on the implementation of resolution 72/94 entitled "Offers by Member States of study and training facilities for inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories", adopted by the General Assembly on 7 December 2017.

Scholarship recipients from Non-Self-Governing Territories who graduated in Cuba during the 2016–2017 academic year

Territory	*MINSAP*	*MES*
Western Sahara	19	3
Total	**19**	**3**

Scholarship recipients from Non-Self-Governing Territories studying in Cuba 2017–2018

Territory	*MINSAP*	*MES*
Western Sahara	96	14
Total	**96**	**14**

Scholarship recipients from Non-Self-Governing Territories who have graduated in Cuba as of 2017

				MINED		
Territory	*MINSAP*	*MES*	*INDER*	*Higher secondary*	*Secondary*	*Total*
Anguilla	1	2				3
Bermuda	1	1				2
Montserrat		1				1
Western Sahara	363	1 086	16	199	1 212	2 876
Total	**365**	**1 090**	**16**	**199**	**1 212**	**2 882**

Scholarships offered to Non-Self-Governing Territories 2017–2018

Territory	*MINSAP*	*MES*
Western Sahara	5	38
Total	**5**	**38**

Abbreviations: INDER (Instituto Nacional de Deportes, Educación Física y Recreación), National Institute for Sports, Physical Education and Recreation; MES (Ministerio de Educación Superior), Ministry of Higher Education; MINED (Ministerio de Educación), Ministry of Education; MINSAP (Ministerio de Salud Pública), Ministry of Public Health.

Germany

10. In a communication dated 25 January 2018, the Permanent Mission of Germany to the United Nations informed the Secretariat of the following:

> The Federal Foreign Office funds the higher education scholarship programme for refugees of the Office of the United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees through the Albert Einstein German Academic Refugee Initiative. In 2017, 80 students from Western Sahara participated in the programme and received a scholarship from the Initiative for their studies in Algeria. For more information, see www.unhcr.org/dafi-scholarships.html.
>
> The Federal Foreign Office also provides yearly grants to the Goethe Institute, which has the mandate to promote knowledge of German language and culture abroad. The Goethe Institute offers scholarships for German teachers to participate in various didactic trainings in Germany. In previous years, nationals from Bermuda, Guam and Montserrat and have received scholarships.

Lithuania

11. In a communication dated 26 January 2018, the Permanent Mission of Lithuania to the United Nations informed the Secretariat of the following:

> As at 31 December 2017 the Republic of Lithuania had not granted any offers of study and training facilities for the above-mentioned category of applicants.
>
> In accordance with the existing legal regulation of Lithuania, only Lithuanian language courses and studies can be partially subsidized by the State. Detailed information about course proposals and scholarships is published online, see www.smpf.lt.

Malta

12. In a communication dated 31 January 2018, the Permanent Mission of Malta to the United Nations informed the Secretariat of the following:

> No scholarships were offered by the Government of Malta to students from Non-Self-Governing Territories.

New Zealand

13. In a note verbale dated 29 January 2018, the Permanent Mission of New Zealand to the United Nations informed the Secretariat of the following:

> The Government of New Zealand provides budget support to the Government of Tokelau for the delivery of education services ranging from early childhood education to foundation courses for tertiary study. The Government of New Zealand has contracted the Centre for Educational Development of Massey University to work closely with Tokelau's Department of Education and its schools to improve the education system in Tokelau. In 2018, Tokelau's education system will be reviewed by the Education Review Office of New Zealand and the results will help determine the areas in which New Zealand can offer further support.
>
> The Government of New Zealand offers access to short-term training awards to assist Tokelauans in the workforce to gain relevant knowledge and skills. The most recent graduate of this programme received the qualification of chief mate, which will enable him to work in Tokelau's maritime transport sector, a critical enabler of the nation's development.
>
> Residents of Tokelau benefit from workshops and customized training delivered by various programmes funded by the Government of New Zealand. In 2017, for example, support was offered to Tokelau through New Zealand's "Partnership for Pacific Policing", a prevention-based policing programme.
>
> As New Zealand citizens, Tokelauans who are residents in New Zealand are eligible for a range of domestic scholarships, as well as Government-subsidized access to education facilities in New Zealand.
>
> The Government of Tokelau provides scholarships for students to attend tertiary institutions, primarily in the Pacific region.

Philippines

14. In a communication dated 5 February 2018, the Permanent Mission of the Philippines to the United Nations informed the Secretariat of the following:

> Philippine Government agencies currently do not offer training scholarships for students of Non-Self-Governing Territories.

United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland

15. In a communication dated 31 January 2018, the Permanent Mission of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland to the United Nations informed the Secretariat of the following:

> Education in the British overseas territories is a domestic issue and, therefore, under their constitutions, is the responsibility of the locally elected Government. It is a matter of domestic policy for the Government of each overseas territory to determine what proportion of their national budget is spent on study and training.
>
> Citizens of the overseas territories, who are also British citizens, have access to institutions for further and higher education in the United Kingdom. Students from the overseas territories are charged the home-fee rate for further education and higher education courses at colleges and universities in the United Kingdom. This means that students from the overseas territories are treated on an equal footing with students from the United Kingdom.
>
> In addition, in 2017/2018, the United Kingdom offered eight Chevening Scholarships (covering studies in good governance, financial management, public administration and law, commercial/economic development, and the environment) to students from the overseas territories, set out in the table below:

Chevening Scholarships awarded in 2017/2018

Territory	*Scholars*[a]
Turks and Caicos Islands	1
Montserrat	2
Anguilla	3
Falkland Islands (Malvinas)	1

[a] One scholar from the British Virgin Islands subsequently declined their place.

III. Applications made through the United Nations

16. In accordance with the procedure established by the General Assembly in its resolution 1696 (XVI), applications for scholarships received by the Secretariat from inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories are transmitted simultaneously to the offering States for consideration and to the administering Powers for information.

17. From 9 February 2017 to 2 March 2018, no requests for information on the availability of scholarships were received by the Secretariat.

IV. Conclusion

18. Scholarships and training facilities offered by Member States to the inhabitants of Non-Self-Governing Territories represent a valuable contribution to their educational advancement.